March 5, 1946. H. C. LIMA 2,396,184

CARRIER FOR REVOLVER LOADERS

Filed Dec. 18, 1943 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

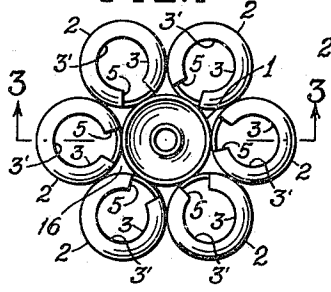


Fig. 2

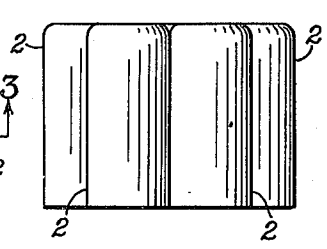


Fig. 3

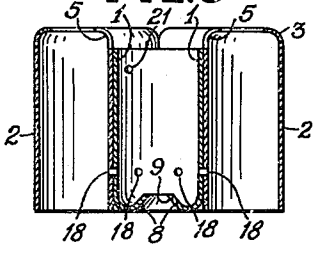


Fig. 4

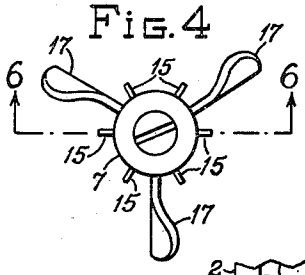


Fig. 5

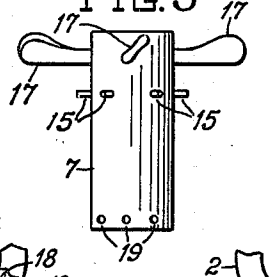


Fig. 6

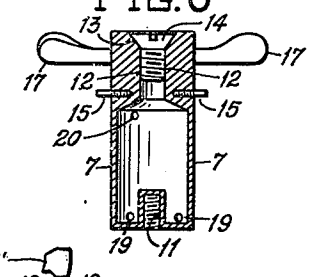


Fig. 10

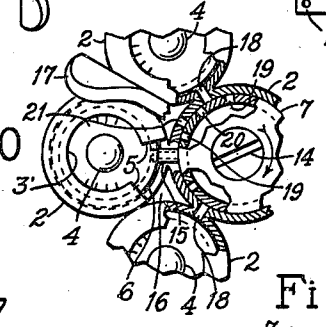


Fig. 11

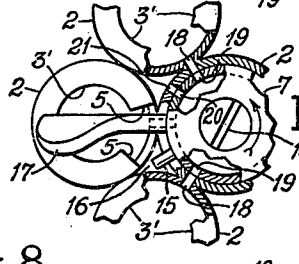


Fig. 7

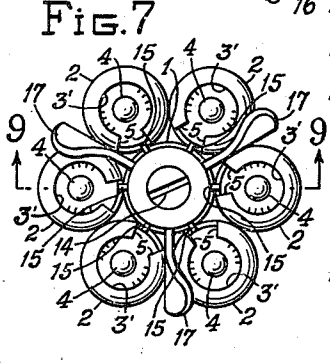


Fig. 8

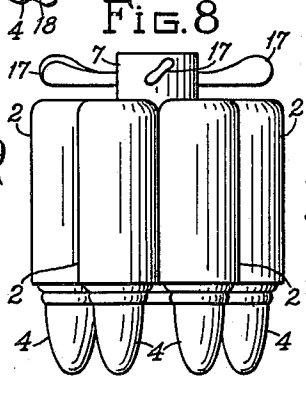
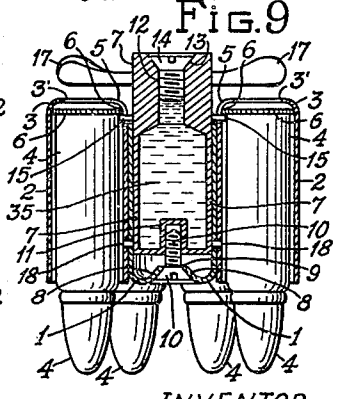


Fig. 9



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CARRIER FOR REVOLVER LOADERS

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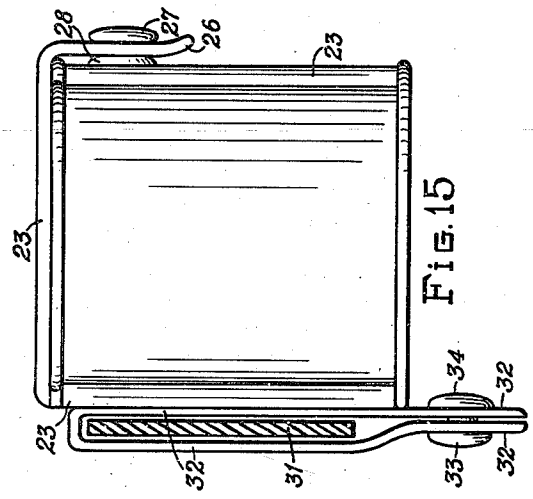


Fig. 15

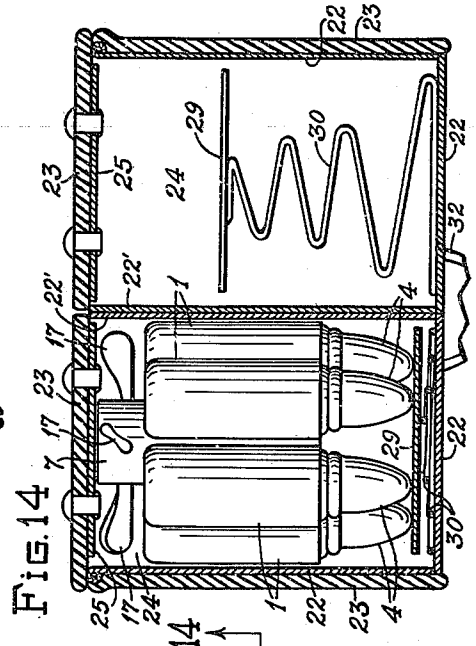


Fig. 14

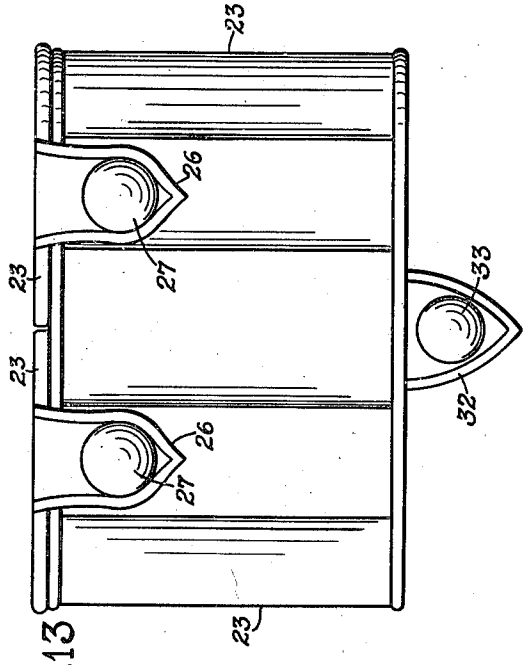


Fig. 13

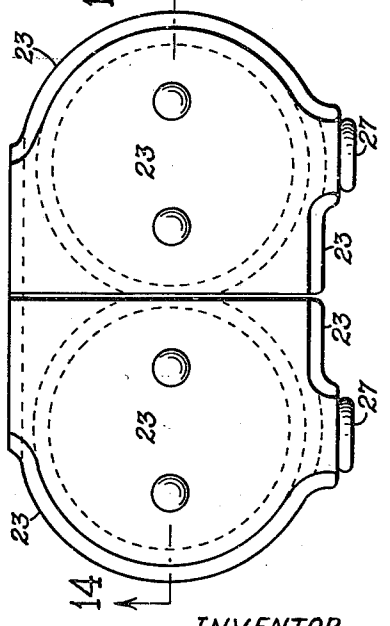


Fig. 12

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,396,184

CARRIER FOR REVOLVER LOADERS

Hector Consuegra Lima, Habana, Cuba

Application December 18, 1943, Serial No. 514,801
In Cuba April 5, 1943

2 Claims. (Cl. 224—17)

This invention relates to loaders for revolvers, particularly for revolvers of the Smith & Wesson type, and it has for its object to provide a loader which is adapted to cooperate with the revolver magazine by transferring to the latter the cartridges carried by it by means of a simple control mechanism.

Another object of the invention is to provide the loader with an oil container which forms part of the cartridge control mechanism and is provided with a small air inlet and some oil outlet openings which in the holding position of the cartridges within the loader remain covered and in the cartridge release position of the control mechanism are in registration with small openings formed in the loader box to permit the admission of air and the discharge of the oil, so that once the loader is placed in position above the revolver magazine for transferring thereto the cartridges carried by it, the oil will flow into the chambers of the revolver magazine and wet them, thus serving as a cooling means to prevent excessive heating of the magazine as produced by repeating shooting.

A further object of the invention is to provide a carrier box having independent compartments for receiving a plurality of bullet loaders, and means by which as the fastener member for the lid of each compartment is released, it will automatically raise the respective loader and place a portion thereof outside the box in an appropriate position for its quick withdrawal by the user for reloading the revolver.

The invention is described with reference to the figures of the accompanying drawings, of which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the loader box without the cartridge controlling rotatable member and without cartridges.

Fig. 2 is an outer elevational view of the loader box.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the cartridge controlling member.

Fig. 5 is an outer elevational view of the cartridge controlling member.

Fig. 6 is a diametral vertical section view of the cartridge controlling member, on line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the loader complete with the cartridge controlling mechanism and the cartridges.

Fig. 8 is an elevational view of the loader fully charged.

Fig. 9 is a vertical section view of the loader on line 9—9 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary horizontal section view of the central cylinder and three adjacent outer cylinders of the loader box, showing the position of one of the projecting pins of the controlling rotatable member with relation to the notch in one of the outer box cylinders and the relative position of the oil and air openings in the position in which the cartridges are held by the projecting pins.

Fig. 11 is a detailed view similar to that of Fig. 10, showing the position of the same projecting pin of the controlling rotatable member with relation to the notch in one of the outer box cylinders and the relative position of the oil and air openings in the position in which the cartridges are released.

Fig. 12 is a top plan view of the loader carrier box, the two compartments therein being indicated by dotted lines.

Fig. 13 is a front elevational view of the loader carrier box in its closed position.

Fig. 14 is a longitudinal vertical section of the loader carrier box on line 14—14 of Fig. 12.

Fig. 15 is an outer elevational view of the loader carrier box closed, showing in cross-section the user belt supporting the carrier box.

In the drawings, Figures 1, 2 and 3 illustrate the box of the loader forming the object of this invention. Said box is metallic and is composed of a central cylinder 1 open at the top and closed at the bottom and six outer cylinders 2 open at the bottom and partially closed at the top parallel to the central cylinder 1 and surrounding same in its whole periphery to form a rigid unit by means of vertical joint lines which can be made by soldering. The outer cylinders 2 are all of the same diameter and length their diameter being slightly greater than that of the cartridges to be retained by them and their length being somewhat smaller than that of the cartridges, so that once the latter are placed within the cylinders, they will project to about one third of their length outside the outer cylinders 2.

The cylinders 2 are symmetrically disposed about the central cylinder 1 in such a manner that a circle drawn having its centre at the axis of the central cylinder 1 will intersect the axes of the six outer cylinders, the radius of said circle being equal to that of a similar circle of a revolver magazine to which the loader is to be applied for the operation of transferring the cartridges to the revolver magazine.

The cylinders 2 have at their upper end a re-

duced opening 3', thus forming a flange 3 which serves as a stop for each cartridge 4 placed within each cylinder 2. The upper reduced opening 3' will permit the examination of the percussion cap of each cartridge. Each flange 3 has a side notch 5 opposite the central cylinder 1, all notches 5 being located in the same direction toward a side of an assumed plane passing through the axis of the central cylinder 1 and through the axis of each outer cylinder 2, for the purpose hereinafter explained.

The central cylinder 1 has a length somewhat smaller than the length of each outer cylinder 2, so that its upper edge will just remain beneath the lower edge of each notch 5 so that the flange 6 of each cartridge 4 when inserted in its respective cylinder 2 may remain above said lower edge of the notch 5 for the retention of the bullets as will be explained hereinafter.

Within the central cylinder 1 is lodged the cartridge control mechanism consisting of a metallic cylinder 7 which is frictionally fitted within the central cylinder 1 so that it can revolve within the same. Said cylinder 7 is longer than the cylinder 1, projects upwards from the latter, and is rotatably secured at its closed bottom to the bottom of cylinder 1. The latter bottom has a frustro-conical uprising portion 8 ending in an upper opening 9 adapted to permit the passage of a screw 10 to be threaded in a threaded socket 11 formed at the bottom of cylinder 7. A thickened portion at the top of cylinder 7 forms an elongated neck 12 which is interiorly threaded and ends in a countersunk mouth 13 adapted to receive the head of a screw 14 threaded in said neck 12. Said cylinder 7 serves as a container for a light oil adapted to serve as a cooling means when transferred to the magazine of the revolver to which the loader of this invention is to be applied. The cylinder 7 has at its outer surface about a third of its height from its upper edge a series of six inter-spaced radial projecting pins 15 adapted to cooperate with the notches 5 of the outer cylinders 2 to retain or release the cartridges 4 according to the position adopted by the pins 15 respectively to said notches 5.

By rotating the cylinder 7 on the set screw 10, in one position the pins 15 will remain within the curved notches 5 to hold the flanges 6 of cartridges 4 once these are lodged in the respective cylinders 2 with their pointed portions downwards, and in another position, when the pins 15 are withdrawn from the notches 5 and reach the triangular hollow spaces 16 formed between the outer cylinders 2 and the central cylinder 1 (Fig. 7), the flanges 6 of the bullets will be released and the bullets will be allowed to fall by their own weight out of the respective cylinders 2. The control member 7 has near its upper edge three equidistant radial blades 17 projecting from the periphery of the member 7, their function being to serve as handles for rotating said member 7 the fractional turn necessary to place the pins 15 in position for retaining the flanges 6 or for releasing same.

To allow the egress of the oil occupying the interior of the container 7, through outer cylinders 2, each joint of the central cylinder 1 with each outer cylinder 2 has at a certain height above its lower end a small hole 18 communicating the interior of the central cylinder 1 with the interior of each outer cylinder 2, and the cylindrical container 7 has at its peripheral wall at points adjacent its bottom portion a series of small holes 19 remaining at the same height as the small holes 18, so that in a rotating position of the cylinder 7 the oil from container 7 will be prevented from flowing out through holes 19 as these will be obturated by the solid portion of the peripheral wall of central cylinder 1, and in another rotating position of the cylinder 7 the holes 19 will register with the holes 18, thereby allowing the oil from container 7 to flow through holes 19 and holes 18 into the outer cylinders 2 in a sufficient amount to slide down along the inner surface of each outer cylinder 2. To allow the egress of oil from the interior of container 7, the latter has beneath the plane of pins 15 an air inlet opening 20 which in the rotating position of the container 7 in which the bullets 4 are released will register with another hole 21 formed in the wall portion of the central cylinder 1 adjacent the open space 16 so that outer air can enter into the container 7 above the level of the oil contained therein.

In Figs. 12, 13, 14 and 15 is illustrated a metallic box 22 having a leather cover 23, which box is adapted to contain two loaders as shown in Figs. 7 to 9. To this end, said metallic box is divided into two compartments 24 which are separated by two adjacent partitions 22', each compartment 24 having a leather covered lid 25 hinged at its rear edge and adapted to be fixed in closed position by means of a leather strap 26 provided with a fastener member 27 engageable with another fastener member 28 secured to the leather cover 23 of the side wall of box 22. Each compartment 24 is adapted to receive one loader on a metallic disc 29 secured to the upper smaller end of a conical coil spring 30 which is secured with its largest end to the bottom of the respective compartment. In inserting each loader in the respective compartment, the loader is forced against the tension of the spring 30 which is compressed substantially into a single plane on the bottom of the box as the lid 25 is forced to its closed position.

The box 22 may be carried by the user in association with his personal belt 31, to which end a portion of the belt 31 may be embraced between the two portions of a bent strap 32 secured to the rear wall of the box 22 which wall shall preferably be plane at its central portion, as it is seen in Fig. 12. The strap 32 has at the end of its outer portion a fastener member 33 adapted to engage another fastener member 34 secured to the other end of the strap 32.

The operation of this loader is as follows: To load the loader the latter is placed in an inverted position and the cartridges 4 are inserted within the receiving cylinders 2, one cartridge being inserted in each cylinder 2 with the percussion-cap carrying portion at the fore, until the flange 6 of each cartridge contacts the flange 3 of each cylinder 2. Then, the cylinder 7 previously filled with oil 35 and closed by screw 14 is inserted in the central cylinder 1 and its socket 11 screwed on the set screw 10 which is passed through the opening 9 of the frustro-conical bottom portion 8 of the central cylinder 1, the cylinder 7 being adjusted to such a position in which its radial pins 15 abut the free end of the central cylinder 1 and enter the notches 5 above the flanges 6 of the cartridges, whereupon as the loader is placed in its normal position, the cartridges 4 will be retained within the cylinders 2 by the pins 15 remaining placed beneath the flanges 6 of the cartridges 4. The loaders are now ready to be placed within the box 22 in the manner above explained.

When it be desired to load a revolver magazine with cartridges 4 from a loader, one of the loaders will be withdrawn from the box 22 by simply disengaging the fastener member 27 from the fastener member 28, whereupon the lid 25 will be automatically raised by the tension of the respective spring 30 acting through the disc 29 against the loader lodged within the respective compartment 24 and the loader will be so partially placed outside the box 22 that it can be easily grasped by the user. The loader is then withdrawn from the box 22 and transferred to the revolver magazine by centering its lower depression formed by the frustro-conical projection 8 on the small projection which the Smith & Wesson revolvers usually present at the upper portion of the magazine, whereupon, assuming the caliber of the revolver magazine is equal to the caliber of the loader, the cylinders 2 will be brought in vertical alignment with the chambers of the revolver magazine and the points of the cartridges 4 will be respectively introduced in the chambers of the revolver magazine. The cylinder 7 is then rotated on the set screw 10 until the radial pins 15 will be withdrawn from the respective notches 5 of the cylinders 2, whereupon the flanges 6 of the cartridges 4 will be freed from the pins 15 and the cartridges 4 will slide by their own weight out of the cylinders 2 and enter the chambers of the revolver magazine, the revolver being thus loaded.

The rotation movement of the cylinder 7 to release the cartridges 4 from the loader will serve, as has already been explained, to cause the holes 19 of cylinder 7 to register with the holes 18 in cylinders 1 and 2, as well as to cause the hole 20 of cylinder 7 to register with the hole 21 of cylinder 1, so that as outer air enters into the rotatory cylinder 7, the oil 35 contained in the latter will pass into the cylinders 2 wherefrom it will spread over the revolver magazine and then enter into the latter's chambers to serve as a cooling means each time a cartridge is fired.

It is obvious that changes may be made in the size, loading capacity and construction details of the loader, without thereby altering the essential character of the invention, which is such as claimed hereinafter.

What I claim is:

1. A carrier for loaders for revolvers, comprising a box which is divided into individual compartments for receiving a plurality of loaders, each loader comprising a series of cartridge receiving cylinders arranged circumferentially about a central control cylinder and rigidly attached thereto, said compartments being provided with individual lids, one for each compartment, each lid being provided with a fastener member engaging a companion fastener member on the respective compartment, a horizontal seat disc for a loader in each compartment, said seat disc engaging the lower ends of the projectiles projecting downwardly from the cartridges arranged in the cylinders of said loader, and spring means interposed between the seat disc and the bottom of each compartment so that upon disengagement of the fastener of each lid from its companion fastener member said spring means will automatically raise the seat disc and cause the upper end of the loader to engage the lid and raise it upwardly, the upper portion of the loaded loader being projected outside the compartment in a position to be grasped by the user.

2. A carrier for loaders for revolvers, comprising a box made of sheet metal and provided with an outer leather covering, said box being divided into individual compartments for receiving a plurality of loaders, each loader comprising a series of cartridge receiving cylinders arranged circumferentially about a central control cylinder and rigidly attached thereto, said compartments having each a rear wall and a front wall and being provided at their upper portion with a lid hinged to said rear wall and provided with a fastener member attachable to a companion fastener member on said front wall, a horizontal seat disc for a loader within each compartment, said horizontal seat disc engaging the lower ends of the projectiles projecting downwardly from the cartridges in the cylinders of said loaders, and a conical coil spring having its upper end of less diameter secured to said seat disc and its lower end of larger diameter secured to the bottom of each compartment so that upon disengagement of the fastener member on each lid from its companion fastener member on said front wall said spring will automatically raise the seat disc and cause the upper end of the loader to engage said lid and raise the same upwardly and to project the upper portion of the loaded loader outside the compartment in position to be grasped by the user.

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